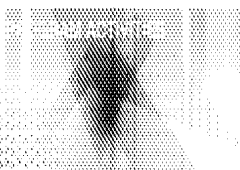


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- Patent Law

- Life Sciences

- Meetings

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Results of searching in PCT for:

(substrate or base) and (transducer or (driv* near mechanism)) and (fulcrum or pivot or lever) and (support or wall*) and sample and piezoelectric: 255 records

Showing records 1 to 25 of 255 :

[\[Search Summary\]](#)

Title	Pub. Date	Int. Class	App. Num
1. <u>(WO 2009/108543) MULTI-PHOTON EXPOSURE SYSTEM</u>	03.09.2009	G03F 7/20	PCT/ US2009/034
An exposure system includes a light source emitting a beam along an optical axis that is capable of inducing a multi-photon reaction in a system further includes a resin undergoing multiphoton reaction, as well as an automated system including a monitor that measures at least one of the beam selected from power, pulse length, shape, divergence, or position in a plane normal to the optical axis. The monitor generates at least one of the property of the beam, and a sub-system adjusts the beam in response to the signal from the monitor.			
2. <u>(WO 2009/092034) TISSUE PENETRATING APPARATUS</u>	23.07.2009	A61B 17/32	PCT/ US2009/031
A body fluid sampling system is provided for use on a tissue site. A drive force generator is provided. A housing has at least a first having a first average diameter, and a head portion with a second average diameter that is larger than the first average diameter. The housing includes a plurality of sample sensors and a plurality of sample chambers. Each analyte sensor is associated with a sample chamber and is configured to receive body fluid from the tissue created by a penetrating member. A plurality of penetrating members are operatively coupled to the drive force generator. The drive force generator is configured to move each of the penetrating members along a path out of the housing into the tissue site, stops in the tissue site...			
3. <u>(WO 2009/088956) INFUSION PUMP ASSEMBLY</u>	16.07.2009	A61M 5/14	PCT/ US2008/038
A wearable infusion pump assembly including a reusable housing assembly including a mechanical control assembly, the mechanical control assembly further includes a pump assembly, at least one shape-memory actuator configured to actuate the pump assembly, and at least one valve assembly. The pump assembly further includes a disposable housing assembly including a reservoir for receiving an infusible fluid. A releasable engagement member is configured to allow the reusable housing assembly to releasably engage the disposable housing assembly. A switch assembly is configured to effect operation of the infusion pump assembly.			
4. <u>(WO 2009/086470) AEROSOLIZED NITRITE AND NITRIC OXIDE - DONATING COMPOUNDS AND USES THEREOF</u>	09.07.2009	A61K 33/18	PCT/ US2008/038

ments and operates on them

activities regarding patents and

the PCT

Disclosed herein are formulations of nitrite, nitrite salt, or nitrite- or nitric oxide-producing compounds suitable for aerosolization and use in the aerosol administration of nitrite, nitrite salt, or nitrite- or nitric oxide-donating compounds for the treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension, pulmonary bacterial infections, or to treat or prevent ischemic reperfusion injury of the heart, brain and organs involved in transplantation. The compositions include all formulations, kits, and device combinations described herein.

Compositions include all formulations, kits, and device combinations described herein...

5. (WO 2009/085772) LASER-ASSISTED NANOMATERIAL DEPOSITION, NANOMANUFACTURING, IN SITU MONITORING AND ASSOCIATED APPARATUS

09.07.2009 B82B 3/00

PCT/

US2008/087

Laser-assisted apparatus and methods for performing nanoscale material processing, including nanodeposition of materials, can be configured to yield both simple and complex structures with sizes less than 100 nm. Optical or thermal energy in the near field of a photon (laser) pulse can be used to form submicron and nanometer structures on a **substrate**. A wide variety of laser material processing techniques can be adapted for use in nanodeposition, ablation, machining or chemical etching), additive (e.g., chemical vapor deposition, selective self-assembly), and modification (transformation, doping) processes. Additionally,...

6. (WO 2009/085204) METHODS AND DEVICES FOR DETECTING, CONTROLLING, AND PREDICTING RADIATION DELIVERY

09.07.2009 A61F 9/00

PCT/

US2008/013

Embodiments provide method and systems for determining alignment of a patient's body part, such as an eye, in an external coordinate system for a diagnostic device, such as a radiotherapy device, so as to define a reference axis for guiding device operation. Additional embodiments provide methods and systems for aligning, tracking and monitoring motion of a body part and a treatment target in relation to a radiation beam. Embodiments provide method and systems including an eye-contact guide device and imaging system for aligning and tracking motion of a treatment target in relation to an orthovoltage X-ray beam axis, so as to monitor application of radiation to a lesion, such as...

7. (WO 2009/075714) METHODS AND DEVICES FOR ORTHOVOLTAGE OCULAR RADIO THERAPY AND TREATMENT PLANNING

18.06.2009 A61N 5/10

PCT/

US2008/012

A method, code and system for planning the treatment a lesion on or adjacent to the retina of an eye of a patient are disclosed. There are two beam paths along which x-radiation is to be directed at the retinal lesion. Based on the known spectral and intensity characteristics of the radiation, treatment time for irradiation along each beam path is determined. From the coordinates of the optic nerve in the aligned eye position, the extent and duration of eye movement away from the aligned patient-eye position in a direction that moves the patient's optic nerve toward the lesion will be allowed during treatment, while still maintaining the radiation dose at the patient optic nerve...

8. (WO 2009/061449) GROWTH OF NANOTUBES FROM PATTERNED AND ORDERED NANOPARTICLES

14.05.2009 B05B 5/00

PCT/

US2008/012

Methods, apparatus and systems form structures from nanoparticles by providing a source of nanoparticles, the particles being capable of being deposited by application of a field, such as an electrical field, magnetic field and even electromagnetic radiation or fields such as light, UV, IR, radio waves, depositing the nanoparticles to a surface in a first distribution of the nanoparticles; applying a field to the nanoparticles on the surface to rearrange the nanoparticles on the surface by the force from the field to form a second distribution of nanoparticles on the surface; and rearranging the nanoparticles on the surface by the force from the field to form a second distribution of nanoparticles on the surface. The second distribution of nanoparticles is more...

9. (WO 2009/032610) MEDICAL DEVICE INCLUDING SCANNED BEAM UNIT WITH OPERATIONAL CONTROL FEATURES

12.03.2009 A61B 1/045

PCT/

US2008/074

A method of controlling a medical device is provided. The method includes generating a beam of radiation using a radiation source assembly. The radiation is directed toward a distal end of the medical device using an optical fiber. The beam of radiation is directed onto an area of interest...

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 generated a signal for use in producing a visible image. A loss of beam condition of the reflector is detected automatically by a control

10. (WO 2009/025779) METHODS AND INSTRUMENTS FOR MEASURING TISSUE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

26.02.2009 A61B 5/103 PCT/
 US2008/009

.....
 Method and instrument for characterizing a material using a test probe constructed for insertion into the material, optionally with a reference probe, either for insertion into the material or to contact another material without insertion. The test probe is inserted at least a microdistance into the material, (i) with insertion of the reference probe into the material, (ii) with the reference probe contacting another material, or (iii) without a reference probe. The material property is determined by measuring an interaction of the test probe with the material, which may be related to the insertion of the probe into the material, the movement of the test probe in the material, and/or the withdrawal of the probe from the material.

11. (WO 2009/021055) METHODS FOR TREATING DEPENDENCE

12.02.2009 A01N 43/50 PCT/
 US2008/072

.....
 Provided are methods of treating patients suffering from or susceptible to at least one symptom of abuse of, dependence on, or withdrawal from a substance with Compound A. Also provided are methods of treating at least one phase of substance dependence on at least one substance with Compound A. Methods of treating at least one phase of cocaine dependence in patients.

12. (WO 2009/018460) HIGH-BANDWIDTH ACTUATOR DRIVE FOR SCANNING PROBE MICROSCOPY

05.02.2009 G01N 13/16 PCT/
 US2008/071

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 An actuator subsystem for use in a scanning probe microscope (SPM) system having a probe for measuring a **sample** comprises an actuator and a driving circuit. The actuator operates in the SPM system to generate relative motion between the probe and the **sample** while the SPM system is in a feedback loop indicative of a property of the **sample**. The relative motion includes a range of motion of at least 1 micron. The actuator driving circuit is configured to drive the actuator to cause the relative motion, and has a small signal bandwidth of at least 200 kHz with a phase lag of not more than 100 degrees.

13. (WO 2009/017830) FABRICATION OF PATTERNED AND ORDERED NANOPARTICLES

05.02.2009 H01L 21/44 PCT/
 US2008/009

.....
 Methods, apparatus and systems form structures from nanoparticles by: providing a source of nanoparticles, the particles being capable of being manipulated by application of a field, such as an electrical field, magnetic field and even electromagnetic radiation or fields such as light, UV, IR, radio waves; depositing the nanoparticles to a surface in a first distribution of the nanoparticles; applying a field to the nanoparticles on the surface to move the particles; and rearranging the nanoparticles on the surface by the force from the field to form a second distribution of nanoparticles on the surface. The second distribution of nanoparticles is more ordered or more patterned than the first distribution of nanoparticles.

14. (WO 2009/006335) IMPROVED CATHETER

08.01.2009 A61B 17/20 PCT/
 US2008/088

.....
 An improved catheter is provided. The catheter may include a deflectable member located at a distal end of the catheter. The deflectable member may include an ultrasound **transducer** array. The catheter may include a lumen extending from a proximal end of the catheter to the distal end. The catheter may deliver an interventional device to a point distal to the distal end of the catheter. The deflectable member may be selectively deflectable through an arc of at least 90 degrees. In embodiments where the deflectable member includes an ultrasound **transducer** array, the ultrasound array may be operable to image both when aligned with the catheter and when pivoted relative to the catheter. When pivoted relative to the catheter, the ultrasound array may be operable to image both when aligned with the catheter and when pivoted relative to the catheter.

15. (WO 2008/157422) MATERIALS, METHODS, AND SYSTEMS FOR CAVITATION-MEDIATED ULTRASONIC DRUG DELIVERY

24.12.2008 A61B 17/20 PCT/
 US2008/067

Materials, methods, and systems for targeted and non-targeted therapeutic delivery in vivo utilizing cavitation-mediated ultrasonic drug delivery. Targeted therapeutic delivery systems comprising specially designed nanocarriers for intracellular therapeutic delivery, mediated by acoustic cavitation, in vivo or in vitro, are also embodied. Nanocarriers comprised of substantially dendritic polymers, supramolecular assemblies, polymer micelles, and mixtures thereof, are used to treat a variety of diseases in humans and other species, such as cancer, ophthalmological, pulmonary, and neurological. Noninvasive sonic energy being applied to the patient in a controlled fashion at the treatment area results in the delivery of the therapeutic agent to the target site.

16. (WO 2008/154435) WATER VAPOR DISTILLATION APPARATUS, METHOD AND SYSTEM

18.12.2008 G02F 1/03

PCT/
US2008/066

A fluid vapor distillation apparatus. The apparatus includes a source fluid input, and an evaporator condenser apparatus (104). The evaporator condenser apparatus (104) includes a substantially cylindrical housing and a plurality of tubes in the housing. The source fluid input is fluidly connected to the condenser (104) and the evaporator condenser transforms source fluid into steam and transforms compressed steam into product fluid. The vapor distillation apparatus is a heat exchanger (102) fluidly connected to the source fluid input and a product fluid output. The heat exchanger includes an outer tube and at least one inner tube. Also included in the fluid vapor distillation apparatus is a regenerative heat exchanger.

17. (WO 2008/132105) MONITOR DEVICE AND USE THEREOF

06.11.2008 A61B 5/11

PCT/
EP2008/054

In an apparatus and method for obtaining an indication of energy expenditure by a mammal during exercise, one or more movement signals are obtained from a respective movement signal related to physical movement. A frequency analysis (3) is performed on at least one of the movement signals to obtain a frequency analysis result. Classification means (5) determines from the frequency analysis result, what class of physical movement is involved in the movement. Means (7) selects a form of calculation according to a class determined by the classification means. A form of calculation selected by the means (7) is applied (9) to at least one of the movement signals so as to obtain the energy expenditure indication.

18. (WO 2008/125844) ULTRASONIC MONITOR FOR A BIOREACTOR

23.10.2008 G01N 29/032

PCT/
GB2008/001

A method and apparatus for monitoring the state of a microbiological or animal cell culture, or other bioprocess wherein the attenuation of the speed of an ultrasonic wave passed through the culture is used to determine viscous and viscoelastic properties of the culture medium.

19. (WO 2008/121399) EFFECTIVE LOW-PROFILE HEALTH MONITORING OR THE LIKE

09.10.2008 G06Q 50/00

PCT/
US2008/004

Systems, methods, computer program products, and media are described for receiving health-status-indicative data surreptitiously captured between a device and a user and applying one or more data extraction criteria to the health-status-indicative data surreptitiously captured between the device and the user.

20. (WO 2008/121143) CATHETER WITH IMAGING CAPABILITY ACTS AS GUIDEWIRE FOR CANNULA TOOLS

09.10.2008 A61M 25/04

PCT/
US2007/065

A catheter having an imaging device on its distal end serves as a guidewire for cannula tools, enabling the tools to be advanced to a desired site in the body. One exemplary embodiment of such a catheter is a scanning fiber endoscope. The images facilitate navigation through linked body cavities to an operator to view a site where a biopsy sample is to be taken with a cannula tool. Exemplary cannula tools include bristles or sharp needles to pierce adjacent tissue, a biopsy needle that can be thrust into tissue, a loop that cuts away tissue, a cutting edge that slices tissue from a site, or a cannula that can be carried by a body or introduced fluid to a proximal end of the catheter through an annular gap.

21. (WO 2008/116203) METHODS AND DEVICES FOR INTRACORPOREAL BONDING OR INTERLOCKING OF IMPLANTS WITH THERMAL ENERGY

25.09.2008 A61F 2/02

PCT/
US2008/057

The present invention provides a method for stabilizing a fractured bone. The method includes positioning an elongate rod in the medullary canal of the bone and forming a passageway through the cortex of the bone. The passageway extends from the exterior surface of the bone to the interior of the bone. The method also includes creating a bonding region on the elongate rod. The bonding region is generally aligned with the passageway. The method includes positioning a fastener in the passageway of the cortex and on the bonding region of the elongate rod and thermally bonding the bonding region of the elongate rod while the fastener is positioned in the passageway of the cortex.

22. (WO 2008/112279) TISSUE PENETRATING APPARATUS

18.09.2008 A61B 5/155 PCT/
US2008/003

A body fluid sampling system is provided for use on a tissue site. A **drive** force generator is provided. A housing has at least a first hand average diameter, and a head portion with a second average diameter that is larger than the first average diameter. The housing includes sensors and a plurality of **sample** chambers. Each analyte sensor is associated with a **sample** chamber and is configured to receive body tissue created by a penetrating member. A plurality of penetrating members are operatively coupled to the **drive** force generator. The system includes a display with graphical user interface. The system can interface with the internet.

23. (WO 2008/112268) METHOD FOR LOADING PENETRATING MEMBERS IN A COLLECTION DEVICE

18.09.2008 A61B 17/32 PCT/
US2008/003

A method is provided for loading penetrating members. A dispenser is provided that includes a plurality of penetrating members. A collection device is provided relative to the penetrating member dispenser for receiving penetrating members from the dispenser. The collection device is rotated to receive penetrating members in one rotary motion of the penetrating member relative to the dispenser.

24. (WO 2008/101196) FLUIDICS DEVICES

21.08.2008 F17C 13/00 PCT/
US2008/054

The invention relates to fluidics as used in medical and diagnostic equipment and relates further to means for purifying, abstracting, filtering and measuring analytes in liquid samples.

25. (WO 2008/091602) APPLICATORS FOR MICRONEEDLE ARRAYS

31.07.2008 A61M 37/00 PCT/
US2008/000

A microneedle applicator is provided which has two roughly concentric portions (18, 26) which may be, for example, a solid disk and an inner disk. The skin-facing side of the inner portion of the applicator a microneedle array (28) is located. The outer portion of the applicator is placed against the skin and contacting it at a zone. The microneedle array is then pressed towards the skin.

Next 25 records

Start At

Search Summary

substrate: 4693766 occurrences in 268864 records.

base: 6026084 occurrences in 599683 records.

(substrate OR base): 731262 records.

transducer: 576185 occurrences in 43826 records.

driv* NEAR mechanism: 119100 occurrences in 25746 records.

(transducer OR driv* NEAR mechanism): 67867 records.

((substrate OR base) AND (transducer OR driv* NEAR mechanism)): 35246 records.

fulcrum: 26426 occurrences in 5136 records.

pivot: 553355 occurrences in 65645 records.

(fulcrum OR pivot): 68306 records.

lever: 440809 occurrences in 45923 records.

((fulcrum OR pivot) OR lever): 97472 records.

((((substrate OR base) AND (transducer OR driv* NEAR mechanism)) AND ((fulcrum OR pivot) OR lever)): 7181 records.

support: 4869227 occurrences in 503442 records.

wall*: 4266815 occurrences in 385419 records.

(support OR wall*): 713165 records.

(((((substrate OR base) AND (transducer OR driv* NEAR mechanism)) AND ((fulcrum OR pivot) OR lever)) AND (support OR wall*)): 6332 records.

sample: 4443822 occurrences in 269259 records.

(((((substrate OR base) AND (transducer OR driv* NEAR mechanism)) AND ((fulcrum OR pivot) OR lever)) AND (support OR wall*)) AND sample): 1001 records

piezoelectric: 221484 occurrences in 24837 records

(((((substrate OR base) AND (transducer OR driv* NEAR mechanism)) AND ((fulcrum OR pivot) OR lever)) AND (support OR wall*)) AND sample) AND piezoelectric): 255 records.

Search Time: 12.15 seconds.

